

WEATHER INDICATION.
For Newark: Fair and colder to-
night; Saturday probably snow.

VOLUME 46—NUMBER 80.

NEWARK, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1903.

THE NEWARK ADVOCATE.

USE ADVOCATE WANT ADS.
They always bring satisfactory re-
sults. Only 25c for 3 lines 3 times.

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

RICH

Widow Held up by Two Women

Who Dressed in Men's Clothing

AND BLACKENED THEIR FACES
AS A DISGUISE.

VALUABLE JEWELS WERE TAKEN

But the Female Robbers Were Recog-
nized and Then They Begged
Forgiveness.

Seattle Wash., Feb. 12.—Miss Nellie Preston and Mrs. Emma Butts, prominent socially, have been arrested for holding up Elizabeth Powel and Mrs. Edward George, a wealthy widow and robbing the latter of \$3,000 worth of jewelry. They had blackened their faces and donned male attire and carried chloroform and gags. After securing the jewelry they were recognized and begged forgiveness.

WAITING

FOR COMPLETE PROTOCOLS
TODAY.

Venezuelan Situation Remains as It
Was Yesterday—May Sign the
Protocols Soon.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Venezue-
lan affair remains today in the same
position that it was left in yesterday
after the acceptance by Minister Bow-
en of the German proposal regarding
the payment of \$340,000 in monthly
payments. Minister Bowen is now
awaiting the presentation to him of
the complete protocols which it was
thought would be ready for signatures
today.

I. O. O. F. TEMPLE

Company at Cincinnati Files Deed of
Assignment—Suit to Assess Stock-
holders Liability.

Cincinnati Feb. 13.—The Odd Fel-
lows' Temple Company, owners of the
Odd Fellows' Temple at Seventh and
Elm streets, assigned today in the in-
solvent court. The deed of assign-
ment stated that the cause of the act
is over capitalization. The capitaliza-
tion is \$400,000. Simultaneous with
the deed of assignment, Attorney
Black filed in Common Pleas court a
suit to assess the 900 stockholders li-
ability. Marcus Worth, the plaintiff
says he holds a note for \$22,091.14 on
which he alleges three semi-annual in-
terest payments have defaulted.

JURY

Now Considering the Alexander Case.
Verdict of Acquittal is Expected
by Many.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 13.—The case
of Dr. J. C. Alexander on trial in crim-
inal court on the charge of complicity
in grave robbing, was submitted to the
jury today. The jurors received their
instructions from Judge Bailey and
retired at 1 o'clock. Persons who have
followed the evidence in the case
closely said that if the instructions
are followed closely in reaching a ver-
dict, the jury cannot do other than ac-
quit the defendant. The opinion of
nearly all is that the jury will dis-
agree.

At the present rate of increase un-
less something is done to check it, im-
migration into the United States will
soon reach a million annually. One
hundred thousand foreigners is as
many as the United States ought to
try to absorb in a single year.

RUSSIA

Has Taken a Hand in Balkan Situa-
tion Declares a Vienna Paper
Today.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—According to Die
Information Russia has taken a hand
in the Balkan situation. That paper
today asserts that the Czar's govern-
ment is secretly urging Bulgaria to
declare war against Turkey, well
knowing that the crushing defeat of
the former country is in evidence.
When Turkey overruns Bulgaria, the
paper continues, Russia will intervene
and rescue and may even annex the
defeated country as a compensation
for her trouble.

FIVE KILLED

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Five men are
dead and ten others in a dangerous
condition owing to an explosion of gas
in Blue Island, Ill., last night.

The dead are:
Martin C. Russell.
Albert Kotola.
George Larson.
Louis Young.
George Arnold.

A big leak was discovered in the
plant of the Northwestern Gas com-
pany and the men, under Superintendent
Russell, were sent to stop it. An
explosion which wrecked the main oc-
curred. Three of the injured men are
reported in a dying condition.

PROGRAM

For Tomorrow Night, Saturday Febru-
ary 14, at Taylor Hall in Y. M.
C. A. Building.

The following is the L. O. T. M. pro-
gram for Taylor Hall Saturday night,
February 14:

Lulu Starr and her animated music
sheet; sopranos, Celeste Berry, Miss
Downey, Ethel Place, Miss Patchen,
Irene Henthorne, Minnie Sheppard,
Lulu Mae Barrick; altos Winifred Ful-
ton, Pearl Tawney, Miss Davis.

Ed Swiss, the greatest of all facial
artists.

Orpheum Quartet in the latest New
York success, "If Your Love is True,"
(told by a match), and "Under South-
ern Skies." Soloist, Minnie Shepard;
altos, Winifred Fulton, Pearl Tawney;
sopranos, Lulu Mae Barrick, Celeste
Berry.

Scene from Ingomar, Ada Folett as
Parthenia, supported by George Ham-
ilton, Pinkey Caukey Pon, R. F. Wil-
liams.

Ed Swiss, the world's greatest har-
monica and guitar player.

Illustrated Songs: "Spirit of '76,"
and "Ring Down the Curtain, I Can't
Sing Tonight," by Pearl Tawney, phe-
nomenal lady baritone.

Newark's Favorite Comedienne,
Musa R. Beall in an original sketch,
entitled "One Hundred to One," sup-
ported by George Hamilton.

VICTIMS

OF THE "GET RICH QUICK"
CONCERN

Number a Half Million According to
Estimate Made—The Losses Run
Into the Millions.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The American
today says:

At least 500,000 victims have been
caught in the coils of the gigantic
"turf investment" swindle.

The list of victims of the "get-rich-
quick" concern is growing by addi-
tions from every city. The losses
are estimated as high as \$25,000,000;
losses already reported aggregate
\$5,000,000. They will fall heaviest on
those of humble means, workmen and
factory girls.

The American gives the following
list of loss thus far reported:

St. Louis, \$3,000,000; Chicago, \$100,
000; East St. Louis, \$50,000; Holyoke,
Mass., \$20,000; Worcester, Mass., \$50,
000; Los Angeles, Cal., \$100,000; Farm-
ington, Mo., \$75,000; Terre Haute, \$20,
000; Kansas City \$100,000; Hartford,
\$15,000.

WEDDING

Followed by Mysterious Murder—The
Father of the Prominent Bride
is Arrested.

Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A sensa-
tional marriage followed by a myster-
ious murder last night has caused
great excitement here. Albert Hilder-
back, formerly of Cairo, Ill., was mar-
ried Thursday to Miss Lucy Hudgins,
a prominent society woman. A few
minutes after the marriage ceremony,
a charge of bigamy was lodged against
the groom and he was locked in jail.
Following this last night about mid-
night a man called Robert E. McCay,
a young man, from his boarding house
and shot him, killing him instantly.
Officers who saw the shooting found
Samuel Hudgins, father of the bride,
near the scene of the shooting, and
placed him under arrest. McCay, it
is said, got the marriage license for
the elopers.

DOCTORS

ORGANIZE COUNTY MEDICAL SO-
CIETY.

Meetings Will be Held Each Month at
Licking County Court House.
The Members Present.

Thursday evening, February 12,
twenty-three members of the medical
profession of this county responded
to the call of Dr. A. T. Speer and met
in the convention room of the Court
House to organize a society to be
known as the Licking County Medical
Society.

Dr. Speer, as chairman, stated the
object of the meeting was to organ-
ize a society through which the physi-
cians of this county might be
brought in closer relation, to pursue
the advancement of the science of
medicine and to promote to a higher
degree the welfare of the profession
at large.

A business session was next in or-
der and the following officers were
elected: President, A. T. Speer, M. D.;
vice president, C. A. Foster, M. D.;
secretary, H. Burner Anderson, M. D.;
treasurer, G. W. Garrison, M. D.

A Board of Censors was also elected:
Drs. B. H. Barnes, W. H. Knauss and
Cary F. Legge for one, two and three
years, respectively.

Drs. C. P. King, E. J. Barnes and
H. B. Anderson were appointed com-
mittee on constitution and by-laws.

The meetings of the society will be
held in the convention room of the
Court House at 2 p. m. on the first
Tuesday of each month.

At the next meeting in March, pa-
pers will be read by Dr. C. P. King
on "Fever and their Modes of Prop-
agation," and Dr. G. W. Garrison
on "Hypodermic Treatment of Hemor-
roids."

It is requested that every physician
in good standing in Licking county
will become a member of this society.

The following physicians were desir-
ous of becoming members Thursday
evening: Drs. A. T. Speer, C. A. Foster,
C. P. King, H. Burner Anderson,
W. E. Wiyarch, D. H. Miller, W.
H. Knauss, B. H. Barnes, Cary F.
Legge, James P. Latimer, J. P. H.
Stedem, R. E. McCullough, James
Larimore, J. Nelson Stone, H. M.
Wagner, A. H. Rine, Newark; G. W.
Garrison, Ulica; C. A. Burke, Johns-
town; George W. Brown, Hebron; E.
J. Barnes, Granville; F. P. Leather-
man, Kirkersville; C. D. Watkins,
Etna; N. M. Rarich, Jacksontown.

Hilicary-Thompson.

Friday morning Isaac G. Hilicary
and Miss Louise Alice Thompson, two
well known young people residing in
the vicinity of Clay Lick, came to
Newark, and securing a marriage li-
cense repaired to the office of Squire
A. J. Crilly and were married. The
ceremony took place about 8 o'clock.

The Alents are rapidly dying off
since civilization has led to changes
in their habits and clothing. The fies
of our civilization destroy every abor-
iginal people exposed to them.

A plan was unfolded to councilmen
to increase Toledo's area 8 square
miles, and add 50,000 to the popula-
tion by taking in suburbs.

END

Of Long Hearing in Sight

Counsel Darrow Speaks for Miners

TELLS HOW THE MEN HAVE SUF-
FERED IN STRIKE.

THE COMMISSION ADJOURNS

To Take up Mass of Testimony and
Render Decision Which Will
be Final.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—The begin-
ning of the end has been reached in
the long drawn out hearings of the
anthracite strike commission. When
the commission adjourned this after-
noon all that will remain to be done
will be for the commission to struggle
with the great mass of testimony and
render the decision, no matter what it
may be, will be binding upon both the
operators and miners for three years.

Counsel Darrow for the miners said
among other things in summing up:
"Our clients have suffered through
this strike. We did not have any
coal to sell and we have not been able
to double the price on a commodity
which these men disposed of to the
highest bidder. They used these
winter months to recoup themselves
for the losses they have sustained on
account of our just demands. We
have had no such chance."

ELKINS

Anti-Rebate Bill is Passed.

By House Today, the Vote
241 to 6

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE
RATHBONE CASE.

COMMANDER WILLIAM BOOTH,

Of the Salvation Army Invoked Divine
Blessing at the Opening of the
Senate Today.

Washington, Feb. 13.—(Bulletin)—
At 2:35 o'clock this afternoon the
House by a vote of 241 to 60 passed
the Elkins anti-rebate bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.—At 12:10 this
afternoon by practically a party vote
of 140 to 170 the rule providing for
the immediate consideration of the
Elkins anti-rebate bill was adopted by
the House.

RATHBONE'S CASE.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Senate
committee on relations with Cuba to-
day appointed Senators Teller (Colo.)
and Platt (Conn.) to consider the de-
mand of Major E. G. Rathbone, for
investigation of his record as direc-
tor general of posts in Cuba.

INVOKED BLESSING.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Gen. William
Booth, commander-in-chief of the Sal-
vation Army, in the presence of one
of the large assemblages in the up-
per house, invoked the divine blessing
known, in the House today.

ELKINS BILL.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The House
will pass the Elkins
bill, which will re-
peal the act of 1890
relating to the
use of the word
"Elkins" in the
title of the bill.

MISS ANTHONY

Comments on President Eliot's State-
ment—College Men Not Always
the Best Fathers.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Comment-
ing on the statement of President Eliot
of Harvard, that the average of Har-
vard graduates' children is less than
2, Miss Susan B. Anthony said yester-
day: "That is quite enough. Harvard
graduates do not always make the
best fathers. It is not the course of
study that postpones marriages as
much as the habits of men."

LONG CHASE

Traction Superintendent Alleged to
Have Deserted Wife, Arrested at
Amsterdam, N. Y.

Toledo, O., Feb. 13.—Detectives F.
Fordham arrived here from Amster-
dam, N. Y., where he arrested Olaf
Oleson, once superintendent of a trac-
tion company here.

He deserted his wife and six small
children, threw up a \$3,500 position,
went to Minneapolis, where he is al-
leged to have married Miss Blanche
Crane, a well known Toledo girl,
without securing a divorce from his
wife. Oleson went to Milwaukee,
where he was with E. H. Chalmers
& Co. The Humane Society got after
him and traced him to Mississippi.
Requisition papers were secured and
Mr. Fordham about two weeks ago
hurried to Mississippi, but found that
his man had flown to Amsterdam, N.
Y., to install machinery for the Am-
sterdam Street Railway company. He
arrested Oleson in Amsterdam yester-
day.

OHIO BRIEFS

Albert Steger, a Toledo salesman, is
bankrupt. Assets \$150; liabilities
\$4117.86.

Frank Augstadt has sued Fremont
Woodruff for \$15,000 damages. The
plaintiff was shot in the wrist while
hunting last fall, and permanently in-
jured.

Architects Lehman and Schmidt
have flatly refused to repay \$30,000
illegally drawn from the Cleveland
treasury.

William Seekford pleaded guilty to
murder at Springfield for killing one
woman while shooting at another.

A school boy named Ankele was
found dead along the Z & W. tracks
at Zanesville.

Edgar Gatwood and Frank Williams
fought at Junt Mill and the former's
skull was fractured.

David Ball and Mrs. Eva Belle Peck
were married at Galion, 20 minutes
after Mrs. Belle was divorced.

John G. Groll aged 39, was kicked to
death by a horse at Marion.

D. B. Pittsford returned today from
a business visit in Franklin, Madison
and Delaware counties.

Thirty-three members of the Forest
High School at Kenton, struck be-
cause a member had been suspended
for unruly conduct.

Oscar Hollingshead was fined \$25
and costs and given 10 days in jail for
smuggling a quart of whiskey in to his
son Bert, who was confined in jail at
Massfield.

Miss Ellen Miller vacated her dwell-
ing in Findlay last fall to visit rela-
tives in Dayton, and when she re-
turned found it had been seized by
the city for a smallpox hospital.

James J. Weld was enjoined from
spending his money for liquor, by
Judge Reed at Sandusky.

Mrs. Harry Daniels of Coshocton,
drew a revolver and ordered away an
insolent negro tramp. He went.

BAR BANQUET.

Preparations have all been com-
pleted for the annual Licking County
Bar Association banquet to be held at
the Hotel, which will be the evening
of the banquet will be promptly at seven
o'clock and every attorney in Licking
county is expected to be in attendance.

GRAND BANQUET

Of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League

One of the Largest Gatherings of the Kind Ever As-
sembled at Columbus—Speeches by William
J. Bryan, Governor Budd, of California,
and Others.

Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—Denunciation
by Wm. Jennings Bryan of former
President Grover Cleveland was the
feature of the banquet speeches at the
meeting of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lin-
coln League at the Auditorium. The
Nebraskan's toast was "The Test of
Democracy," and he took the fullest
advantage of the opportunity that its
breadth afforded. His audience was
thoroughly sympathetic, and by gener-
ous applause incited the speaker to
renewed effort. In his address he
charged that Cleveland was elected to
office by money furnished to his cam-
paign by the corporations which later
controlled his administration.

On the subject of the test of Demo-
cracy he applied the Scriptural warn-
ing:
"By their fruits shall ye know them."
The oration given Mr. Bryan was
as cordial as any at his previous meet-
ings. He was in good voice and spoke
for an hour. Among the striking ex-
pressions he used were the following:
"I come to you with no new test of
Democracy. I simply give the test
that you all apply in every day life,
and when I want an apt expression of
the test that can be applied to private
life or to public life or can be applied
in the business world and in the polit-
ical world I have to go back to the Bi-
ble to find a fit expression for it."

"To Master, foreseeing that in the
days to come there would be false
prophets, warned His disciples of their
coming. He said that there would be
wolves in sheep's clothing. There
would be false prophets coming among
them to lead them astray, and He
gave them a way in which they could
determine the false prophets. He says
"By their fruits ye shall know them."
And that is the only test there is.

"I want harmony in the Democratic
party. If there is one man in the
United States, who in his personal in-
terests, has suffered from lack of Dem-
ocratic harmony, I have been the vic-
tim of it. I want Democratic har-
mony. I know that it was the opposi-
tion of Democrats that defeated our
party in 1896, and again in 1900, and I
want harmony in the Democratic party.
But, my friends, I know these men
who went astray, I know how they
suffered and how they were torn with
anguish when they left the Democratic
party, and I do not want them back
if they want to leave again. I want
them to stay when they come the next
time."

No festivities of a public character
were held prior to the dinner. Wm.
Jennings Bryan did not arrive from
Kenton until after 6 o'clock, requiring
the abandonment of the proposed re-
ception at the Park Hotel. Mayor John-
son of Cleveland, reached the city at
noon. At the last moment a telegram
was received from Clarence S. Darrow
at Philadelphia, regretting his inabil-
ity to be present and respond to the
toast, "The Industrial Slave," being
detained by the mining arbitration ar-
rangements.

Fully 1,500 people seated themselves
at the tables that stretched the full
length of the Auditorium. Five hun-
dred more tickets were sold, but all
did not see fit to attend the feast. The
guest table was spread on the stage,
and those who sat down to it were the
Richard F. Pettigrew, of North Dakota.

Out of this list, he said, would come
the next national leader of the party
of 1904. This statement was received
with tumultuous applause. Governor
Budd's epigrammatic resume of the
situation was, "This is a government
by the corporations, of the corpora-
tions and for the corporations," thus
paraphrasing the famous saying of
Lincoln.

Mayor Johnson addressed his audi-
tors on the subject of "Local Self-Gov-
ernment."
In closing, he declared that he had
no ambition to be other than the May-
or of Cleveland and to inaugurate his
theory of local self-government, which
was, he said, enough for any man to
accomplish in a lifetime.

Letters and telegrams were sent for
reading by Wm. R. Hearst, of New
York; Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo;
Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado;
ex-Congressman Timothy Tarsney, of
Detroit; C. S. Darrow, of Chicago; A.
Dred more tickets were sold, but all
did not see fit to attend the feast. The
guest table was spread on the stage,
and those who sat down to it were the
Richard F. Pettigrew, of North Dakota.

Clever Scheme.

Customer—But that umbrella looks
so very cheap and common that the
price you ask for it is ridiculous.
Dealer—That's the beauty of that
umbrella. It's made of the very best
material, but made to look as if it
weren't worth anything.—Philadelphia
Press.

Bodies Brought Home.

New York, Feb. 13.—The bodies of
nine sailors of the battleship Massachu-
setts who lost their lives by the
explosion of a twelve-inch gun in the
turret of the battleship, arrived here
today from San Juan.

A Crush Hat.

Michigan—I say, old chap, introduced
me to the fat lady sitting in the corner
didn't you?
Sallys—Certainly, old fellow. Got a
crush?
Blacks—Yes, in a way. She's sitting
on my hat.—Philadelphia Record.

THE NEWARK DAILY ADVOCATE.

Published by the
ADVOCATE PRINTING COMPANY.
J. H. NEWTON, Editor.
C. H. SPENCER, Associate Editor.
A. H. PIERSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Single copy.....2 cents
Delivered by carrier, per wk. 10 cent

IF PAID IN ADVANCE:
Delivered by carrier, one mo. \$ 40
Delivered by carrier, six mo. 2 25
Delivered by carrier, on year. 4 50
By mail strictly in advance,
1 year \$3 00

All subscribers who arrange to pay at the office are subject to a call from the collector if payment is not made when due.



St. Louis is to be congratulated on the expectation and well-nigh certainty that President Loubet of France, will visit that city early in the exposition period. It is expected that the French president will reach New Orleans about the middle of June on a French man-of-war, and proceed up the Mississippi to St. Louis, as far as possible on this national vessel over the historic route of the early French explorers. This will interest the whole country, especially should the American President and the French president meet at St. Louis, which is part of the program.

The continuance of that importation from our Philippine possessions, the bubonic plague, in California for three years, certainly justifies the health authorities in other states feeling more or less uneasiness. The recent conference in Washington to consider what steps ought to be taken in the matter was entirely legitimate under the circumstances. Even though it might not be deemed necessary eventually to take further action, it was wise to discuss the situation and outline a policy provisionally. With propriety it was decided to give California evidence of the feeling in other commonwealths and then watch the effect.

CALL

For Meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee at 'Squire Crilly's Office, Thursday Evening, Feb. 19, 1903.

The Democratic Central Committee for the City and Township of Newark are hereby notified to meet at the office of 'Squire A. J. Crilly on Thursday evening, February 19, 1903, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the primary election for the nomination of city and township officers for the coming spring election, and for transacting such other business as may come before the committee.

JEHIEL TEDRICK, Chairman.
J. M. FARMER, Secretary.
The following are the members of the Committee:
CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN.
First ward—D. L. Murphy, Thomas Hughes, J. S. Sheridan.
Second ward—Jack Wooles, James Atherton, Thomas Bucey.
Third ward, N. P.—Chas. Ledderer, Edward Tyrer.
Third ward, S. P.—Dan F. Gormley, C. B. Hager, John Walton.
Fourth ward, N. P.—Edwin Haughey, Jehiel Tedrick, Chas. Schaller.
Fourth ward, S. P.—John McMullen, Joseph Stasel.
Fifth ward, N. P.—P. B. Smythe, Joseph Green.
Fifth ward, S. P.—Wm. Linke, William Vogelmeier, Everett J. Everts.
Sixth ward—James Byrnes, Charles R. Jones.
Seventh ward—A. A. Gard, Elmer Blizzard, E. Manchester.
Eighth ward—J. M. Farmer, Daniel Morgan, Richard Dolt.
Newark township—H. H. Hurlbaugh, Titus Jones, Wm. C. Barnett.
The revised measurements made in Washington of Uranus, Neptune and Jupiter, make Neptune smaller than Uranus and increases the diameter of Jupiter by 1,500 miles.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box, 25c.

A LOVE FEAST

Was Meeting of Democratic State Committee at Columbus Thursday--No Factionalism Prevailed
But all Matters Unanimously Postponed
Till April 16.

Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—The prolonged session of the Democratic State Central Committee broke up yesterday afternoon in a love feast, in which speeches and applause occupied a prominent place. For nearly three hours the members sat behind closed doors and went over the differences between the factions, every man speaking his sentiments as they came to his lips and making no nice courtesies on that account.

The declaration of Chairman Wm. J. Frey that there would be no business done at the meeting was fully sustained, action being postponed until April 16 next, when the time and place of holding the next state convention will be determined. The result was a triumph for the conservatives on the committee, and revealed the interesting fact that the balance of power in the body is wielded by a strong group which is opposed to personal leadership. Efforts to remove the present State Executive Committee on the one hand and to obtain an endorsement on the other were both defeated in that action was not permitted upon them. The conservatives simply acted as judges and decided that the time was not ripe for a decision.

The factionists came to a close harmoniously. If some one had entined "Blest be the tie that binds" it would have had a unanimous chorus. Suspecting that the State Executive Committee would come up for judgment Chairman Garber and Secretary Sandles were on hand and labored with members of the committee to take no hasty action that would be construed by the outside public as a condemnation of its methods. Mr. Garber obtained a seat in the committee through a long-distance proxy from Committeeman W. B. Francis, of the Sixteenth district, who is at home sick. Secretary Sandles was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and was given an opportunity to explain his connection with certain matters. Committeeman Fred Heer of this city, and John Bolan of Toledo, took occasion in explaining their votes, to criticize the high-handed methods that prevailed at Sandusky last fall, declaring that such proceedings ought never again be permitted in a State Central Committee. They had reference to the contests.

Let me say I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Eliza Beth, N. J.

I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. d&w

Read-Banks-Amsbury combination, Y. M. C. A. Course. Friday evening. 12-2*

A Conciliatory Measure.
"I see," said Mr. Bobbett, "the census bureau has located the center of the United States population in an Indiana farmer's barnyard."

"I'm glad of it," his wife answered. "With butter and eggs going up every day it's high time to do something to corroborate the cows and hens."

Brooklyn Eagle.

THE TONSILINE CO.
CANTON, OHIO.



that were filed against certain members whose titles were clear. The address of Mr. Heer was loudly cheered. Other members spoke in the same vein, and this more than any other thing, had the result of bringing about the peaceful conclusion. It was decided that to take a vote might be construed as going back to factionalism, and for that reason the adjournment was taken until April next. At that time the Committee on Organization will make its report and will likely be discharged, to make their way for a committee composed of members of the State Central Committee itself.

A resolution to discharge the committee was made, but this was postponed with other business. The session of the committee was largely attended by Democrats from the outside. Among the prominent figures was John L. Zimmerman of Springfield, whose candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination has been launched. Mr. Zimmerman had business with Charles P. Salen of Cleveland, the Lieutenant of Mayor Tom L. Johnson in state politics. The other day a dispatch was printed from Cleveland announcing that Salen had referred to Zimmerman as a trimmer or traitor who was unfit to be governor of Ohio. This statement Mr. Salen emphatically repudiated, not only to Mr. Zimmerman, but to representatives of the press, and this dove of peace winged her way through the Neil House lobby.

The discovery that the committee is now dominated by the conservatives was somewhat a surprise to the politicians in attendance. It is very likely however, that the Isbell resolution would have been adopted had it gone to a vote, as the conservatives have already, as individuals, expressed themselves as in favor of taking over the work of organization on behalf of the General Committee. Notice was served by yesterday's actions that the sub-committee must not be used hereafter in the interest of any faction. The issuing of a letter on Jackson Day, which Chairman Garber says was printed and sent out from Cleveland at the expense of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, was one of the matters that came before the committee, and it was severely criticised. Most of the members of the committee returned to their homes an early evening train.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Communicated.)

Some time has elapsed since we brought this matter to the attention of our people, and as spring is now almost here, we thought it a very opportune time to discuss this subject.

That we are very much in need of a public library, we think all our people will fully agree. Other cities much smaller than Newark can boast of good public libraries—why should we be behind our sister cities in this regard? We think we hear some one saying, most of our people have their own private libraries, and do not see any need of another. Well, suppose that is true, what a large portion of our community have no library at all? Take the working classes for example—they as a rule we will find have but very few if any books, and would be only too glad to avail themselves of a public library, and would willingly contribute what they could towards its support. Besides, even supposing that we have many private libraries, there are constantly new books being issued from the press which our people owning private libraries are not able to keep pace with.

If we had a public library our people would take an interest, and the expense very much diminished by having all our people contribute to its maintenance—and in this way keep in touch with all the latest publications.

One of the most suitable buildings for this purpose we think is the one now occupied by the members of the Church of Christ on North Fourth street. We understand that property can be bought at a very reasonable figure. It is a very handsome little building, and being so centrally located, we think it just the place. We have thrown out these few practical suggestions by way of a feeler, with a view of bringing the matter to the attention of the public. Do we want a public library or not? We believe that we do. READERS.

St. Petersburg's authorities now disinfected smallpox.

"I get more, but not enough."



H-O stands for
Health and Happiness.

H-O is sweet as a nut. The starch in it has been changed to sugar. It has been baked to give it that crisp, appetizing taste. It has all the good of oatmeal but none of the bad.

H-O

HEAT IN THE OVEN.

How the Bakers Determine It by the Mere Touch of the Hand.

"Bakers have a curious way of telling just what the temperature of the oven is," said a baker who has been in the business for more than a quarter of a century. "And they can tell, too, with almost marvelous accuracy. You take a man who is an expert in the business, and he can tell what the temperature of the oven is by simply touching the handle of the oven door. In nine cases out of ten he will not miss it to the fraction of a degree. Bakers have other ways, of course, of testing the heat of the oven. For instance, when baking bread they sometimes throw a piece of white paper into the oven, and if it turns brown the oven is at the proper temperature, or, when baking other things, they will throw a little cornmeal flour into the oven in order to test the heat. But the baker's fingers are the best gauge, and when you come to think of the different temperatures required in baking different things it is no small achievement to even approximate the heat of the oven by touching the handle of the oven door."

"Bakers figure that during the rising time of a loaf of bread after it has been placed in the oven, it ought to be in a temperature of 75 degrees F. During the baking process, in order to cook the starch, expand the carbonic acid gas, and steam and drive off the alcohol, the inside of the loaf must register at least 220 degrees. In baking rolls, buns, scones, tea biscuits, drop cakes, fancy cakes, New York cakes, muffins, puff cakes and things of that sort the oven must show a heat of 450 degrees or higher. When the oven is at 100 degrees, it is fit for cream puffs, sugar cakes, queen cakes, rock cakes, jumbles, lady fingers, rough and ready and jelly rolls. At 350 degrees wine cakes, cup cakes, ginger nuts and snaps, pies, gingerbread, spice cakes, such as raisin, currant, citron, pound, bride and so on, may be baked. It requires a still lower temperature to bake wedding cakes, kisses, anise drops and things in this class. But, whatever temperature the old baker wants, he can tell when he has it by simply touching the handle of the oven door."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE COOKBOOK.

To boil cream the day before enhances the richness of the coffee into which it is poured.

The remnant of stewed or preserved fruit left from tea will improve a tapioca pudding the next day.

To cook carrots quickly add a small piece of soda to the water in which they are boiled. This will improve the flavor of the vegetable.

To prevent gravies from becoming lumpy remove the pan from the fire while the thickening is being stirred in, after which set the pan back on the fire and cook thoroughly.

Several green coffee beans left to soak in the unbroken white of an egg will color cake icing, a delicate green. The beans should be removed and the egg whipped and used for the icing.

If bread has been baked too brown or if the crust has been blackened in an oven made to do so, do not attempt to cut off the black with a knife. As soon as the loaves are cold go over them with a coarse grater.

TRIUMPHS OF 1902.

Seldom if ever in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events taken place. America, England, Germany and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Heinrich of Prussia at the White House, and the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India. German Emperor had his American yacht, Meteor, had the unveiling of the Rochambeau functions attended by Chambrone was This is indeed an unparalleled record of popularity and popularity of the renowned brand of Meel & Chandon White S.

Labor's Critics.

"I believe in labor unions," said the college president.

"But I think I could improve upon their rules."

If with what the masters chose to give the members were content.

If they handed the nonunionist their tools

And patted him, like brothers, where his backbone ought to be

And said: "Pray, take our job for what you'll get."

For our rights are nonconflicting in this country of the free:

We're just as free to starve as you to sweat!

If they strained their every nerve to turn out piecework by the heap

Till the masters in alarm cut down the rate.

If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap.

Why, then, I think trades unions would be great!

With these few and slight restrictions, which are well and wisely meant, I approve of labor unions!" said the college president.

"I believe in labor unions," said the bishop up to his flock.

"Provided that they do not go too far. For the violence that boycotts and does injury to stock."

Is only fair in military war. Let nation threaten nation (if the last of smaller size):

Let them righteously maraud and murder, too.

But unions should never let their angry passions rise.

For that is such a naughty thing to do! They should strike in white kid gloves and patent leather dancing shoes

And take little mincing steps to gain their ends.

If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse

To be among the staunchest of their friends.

If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will shock.

I approve of labor unions," said the bishop up to his flock.

"We believe in labor unions," say the editors of fact.

"Provided they are always nice and good."

For the workingman's an angel; like an angel he must act

And not like ordinary flesh and blood. Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a charm:

Strong words, of course, would never be polite.

He must bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb

That so he may be always in the right. If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, she must not make a fuss.

For that is hardly ladylike, you know! She must show an equanimity such as you see in us.

As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's woe!

If they never make mistakes and will always take a hint,

We approve of labor unions," say the editors in print.

If the president had logic and the bishop had more sense

And the editors' remarks were never trite.

They might help to solve the problem as to how, in self defense.

The workers' labor unions ought to fight.

Still they are but fellow mortals, and no doubt they've done their best.

I approve of college presidents and bishops and the rest!

—Ammie C. Nutthead in Outlook.

How She Felt.

Mrs. Black—Sam Johnson done left his wife 'bout six mont's ago.

Mr. Black—Do see I think he am neb-bah comin' back?

"Waal, she jest beginnin' to hab hopes."—Smart Set.

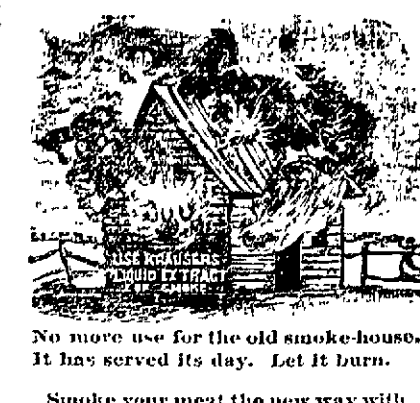
Winter weather comfort comes from rich, red blood, full of natural heat, and strong, steady nerves, together with an abundance of good flesh.

That's just the condition Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil puts you in.

It renews the blood supply; nourishes the nerves; puts on new and better flesh, and makes you feel buoyant, vigorous and active, able to withstand the rigors of winter weather. Hagee's Cordial is different from other cod liver oils.

You miss the grease and fishy taste when you take Hagee's. It contains no grease. The greatest reconstructive body builder you can take.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Katharon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.



No more use for the old smoke-house. It has served its day. Let it burn.

Smoke your meat the new way with
KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE
a 75c. bottle will smoke an ordinary size butchering.

Smoking meats without fire has proved such a decided success that even those who were disposed a few years ago to make light of the idea are now using Krausers' Liquid Extract of Smoke. The liquid extract does away with the risks and inconveniences attending the old smoke-house process. Meat smoked by the new method has a genuine, delicious smoke flavor; it remains moist and in a perfect state of preservation and is not infested with insects. The extract is made by distilling the smoke from hickory and maple wood and it is absolutely harmless. The makers, R. Krauser & Co., of Milton, Pa., will send free to anyone, interesting printed matter about methods of curing and smoking all kinds of meats.

SOLD BY
R. W. SMITH, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
S. E. Corner Square Opp. Postoffice.

NOTICE

If you want the best Warm

Air Furnace, Spouting, Tin Slate and Iron Roofing, Steel Ceilings, Sheet Iron and Copper Work, Repairing, Workmanship and material call on

Bailey & Keeley

Nos. 78 and 80 West Main St.
New Phone 133.

A Rare Grocery Sale!

We never offered better values than these which we quote to-day, and our grocery store is noted for the splendid bargains it gives in good quality, standard groceries. Bargains here are the safe sort—for quality is fully guaranteed in every instance, no matter how little the price.

Best fine granulated sugar, 20 lbs for \$1.00.

Arbuckles and Lion Coffee, 10c.

Canned Corn, fancy grade, tender and full size cans, sold elsewhere from 10 to 12c, our price 8c. - can. (Limit, six cans to a customer and none to dealers.)

Tomatoes, fancy Ohio Pack, red ripe, large size can, regular 13c. now 10c. a can.

Baker's Cocoa, regular price 25c half pound tin, now 20c.

Butterine, best quality, high grade, 18c lb.

Orange Biscorn Flour, none better at the price and fully guaranteed, large sack \$1.00.

C.L. Conrad

35 N. Third St.

The combination aeroplane and balloon in which Stanley Spencer traveled 30 miles to and fro over London is the most successful of the aerial machines.

The Springfield Police commissioners dropped eight patrolmen for failing to carry out the order to close the sidewalks on Sunday.

The tubes in the boilers of a large ship would reach ten miles if placed end to end.

The recent increase in freight rates has maintained throughout the year, will increase net railway earnings more than \$150,000,000.

"The whole theory and practice of restricting the spread of upland fever consists in doing just one thing—disinfecting"—Connection; State Board of Health.

A. N. BANTON,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND SUPPLIES.

Ceiling and desk fans. No. 49 North Third street, with Sayres the plumber. Both 'phones. Residence, old phone.

Lost and Found notices, page 6.

R. R. Time Cards.

Baltimore & Ohio.

EAST BOUND.

Trains.	Arrive.	Depart.
106 Wheel. & Pitts. Ex.	12:25 am	12:35 am
114 Wheel. & Pitts. Ex.	1:05 am	1:15 am
102 Zanesville Accom.	7:57 am	8:10 am
104 Balt. & Wash. Ex.	12:25 pm	12:30 pm
112 Col. & Zanes. Accom.	1:10 pm	1:20 pm
108 From Columbus	7:50 pm	8:00 pm
8 New York Fast Ex.	7:50 am	8:00 pm
50 Zanes. Ac. (Sunday)	7:00 pm	7:07 pm

(Columbus & Newark Div.—WEST BOUND.

Trains.	Arrive.	Depart.
105 Cin. & St. L. Ex.	2:40 am	2:50 am
111 Zanes. & Col. Accom.	7:10 am	7:20 am
107 Columbus Express	8:45 am	9:00 am
101 Cin. & St. L. Ex.	1:20 pm	1:35 pm
115 Columbus Accom.	7:40 pm	8:00 pm
49 Col. Ex. (Sunday)	9:30 am	9:35 am

NORTH BOUND.

Trains.	Arrive.	Depart.
17 Sandusky Accom.	8:45 am	8:55 am
7 Chicago Fast Line	1:30 pm	1:35 pm
3 Chicago Mail & Ex.	1:30 pm	1:35 pm
47 Chicago Express	7:15 pm	7:25 pm

ARRIVING FROM THE NORTH.

Trains.	Arrive.	Depart.
14 Chicago Fast Line	6:05 am	6:15 am
4 Chicago Mail	12:15 pm	12:25 pm
16 Sandusky Accom.	2:30 pm	2:40 pm
8 Chicago Express	7:50 pm	8:00 pm

STRAITSVILLE DIVISION.

Trains.	Arrive.	Depart.
208 South	7:10 am	7:20 am
210 South	8:00 am	8:10 am

ARRIVE.

Trains.	Arrive.	Depart.
207 From South	11:40 am	11:50 am
209 From South	6:40 pm	6:50 pm

Denotes daily except Sunday.

F. C. BAKER, HOLEMAN, F. C. BAKER, HOLEMAN, F. C. BAKER, HOLEMAN.

B. N. AUSTIN, C. P. A. A. Chicago, Ill.

D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T. Baltimore, Md.

Newark & Granville Electric Road.

(In effect November 15, 1901)

Tr. No. 17, Newark. Tr. No. 17, Granville.

Tr. No.	Arrive.</
---------	-----------

Excursion Notices.

Through Pullman Tourist Car Service to California via the Missouri Pacific Railway and the Iron Mountain Route.

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway—From St. Louis and Kansas City to Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast, and from St. Louis to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Trains leave St. Louis Tuesdays at 9:00 a. m.; Kansas City, Tuesdays at 6:30 p. m., Wednesdays at 6:30 p. m. and Fridays at 6:30 p. m. Passengers for the Kansas City Tourist Cars leave St. Louis at 9:00 a. m. the same days.

Via Iron Mountain Route—Trains leave St. Louis every Wednesday at 8:20 p. m.

Tourist Car Rates—From St. Louis to San Francisco, via either route, \$6.00; St. Louis to Los Angeles, \$6.00; Kansas City to San Francisco, \$5.00; Kansas City to Los Angeles, \$5.00. Write agents for further information. H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

Cheap rates to the West and Southwest—If you contemplate going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Indiana or Oklahoma Territories or New Mexico, it would be to your interest to communicate with Mr. A. A. Gallagher, D. P. A., Missouri Pacific railway, 419 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., as that company has authorized exceedingly low one-way rates to designated country; tickets to be on sale first and third Tuesday in January, February, March and April, 1903. Maps and printed information free.

MARDI GRAS EXCURSIONS—To New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola via Pennsylvania Lines. February 17th to 22d, inclusive, excursion tickets to New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. Consult Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines about rates and time of trains.

COLONIST TICKETS—To West and Northwest via Pennsylvania Lines. From February 15th to April 30th, inclusive, one way second class colonist tickets to California, North Pacific Coast points, Montana and Idaho, will be sold at low fares via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Unusually low one way rates via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Washington. Ticket on sale February 15th to April 30th inclusive. Through Pullman tourist sleeping cars from St. Louis and free reclining chair cars. A. A. Gallagher, D. P. A., 419 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

State of Ohio, Licking County. Court of Probate.

W. N. Fulton, as Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Althea B. Stevens, Plaintiff.

Althea B. Stevens, et al., Defts. By virtue of an order of public sale to me directed from the Probate Court of Licking County, Ohio, I have caused to be sold at public auction at the door of the Court House (South Steps) in the City of Newark and State of Ohio, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., on said day the following described real estate:

Situate and being in the County of Licking, State of Ohio, and in the Township of Madison and Franklin, and described as follows: Being in Range Township and Section 1, S. 1, E. 1, lands, commencing at a stone on Township line between Madison and Franklin townships; thence south eighty-eight (88) degrees east one hundred and thirty-nine (139) rods to a stone; thence south two and one-half (2 1/2) degrees west one hundred and twenty-seven (127) rods to a stone; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees west one hundred and thirty-nine (139) rods to a stone; thence north and one-half (1 1/2) degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven (127) rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and ten (110) acres.

SECOND PARCEL. Situate in the same County and State, and in Madison Township, and commencing on the line between Madison and Franklin at the south-west corner of the lands of Richard Price; thence running north five (5) rods; thence south five (5) rods to a stone on Price's land on the Township line; thence west on said line to the place of beginning, twenty-four (24) rods being three-fourths (3/4) of an acre.

Appraised at \$2,250. TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash on day of sale; one-third in one year; one-third in two years thereafter with interest; deferred payments to be secured by note and mortgage on the premises, or for all cash at the option of the purchaser.

W. N. FULTON, Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Althea B. Stevens.

J. R. Fitzgibbon, Attorney.

SP-57

MARDI GRAS

New Orleans and Mobile,

FEBRUARY 18-24th, 1903.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

VIA

Queen & Crescent Route.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

BETWEEN

Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans and Mobile.

Tickets on sale February 17-23

inclusive, good returning until

February 28. Ask ticket agents

for particulars, or write

J. A. BECKLER, N. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

W. P. BROWN, N. P. A., Detroit.

W. W. DUNNAP, T. P. A., Warren, O.

HAS. W. ZELL, D. P. A., Cincinnati.

Water-tube boilers are now made to stand a pressure of 550 pounds to the square inch.

EDUCATION VERSUS EARLY MATRIMONY.

President Eliot's Statistics Discussed by a Surgeon.

DR. SHRADY'S VIEW OF THE CASE.

He Points Out Wherein Late Marriage Is a Necessity For Most Young Physicians—Says Dearth of Progeny Is Not Wholly Due to Wedding Late In Life.

University graduates, and especially members of the learned professions, were deeply interested the other day in the published statistics presented in the annual report of President Eliot of Harvard, which tend to prove that because of marriages late in life and small families of children the more highly educated part of the American people not only does not increase the population, but fails even to reproduce itself.

"Highly interesting questions are suggested," said Dr. George F. Shradly to a reporter of the New York Herald, "by the deductions drawn from President Eliot's figures, and I have no doubt the conclusions drawn by him are correct. Yale has collected like data with similar results, and I have no doubt a census of America's college graduates, especially those of New England institutions, would show an average of not more than two children in the family of each alumnus twenty-five years after graduation.

"I have made a somewhat extended study upon similar lines, and I have found that in this country the average family of the better or more highly educated class consists of one or two children only. In what might be called the middle class—not breeding alone, but also intellectual achievement, being the criterion—the children will average from four to five to each family, while in the lower classes there are likely to be from five to nine.

"It is a serious and somewhat melancholy conclusion that we are not maintaining what might be called our best thoroughbred stock of blood and brain. The real aristocracy of this country is and must be one of brains. It is more than a pity that such an aristocracy is not even reproducing itself.

"As President Eliot has said, the standard set by the learned professions, at least in medicine and law, is so high, the requirements of preparation are so exacting, that late marriages or no marriages at all are becoming common. From my personal knowledge of the medical profession I do not believe that one young man in a hundred when he is graduated and is licensed to practice is in a position to marry and maintain a family.

"Given good abilities, good habits, industry, a thorough preliminary education and postgraduate courses, not one young physician in fifty at the age of thirty years is really able to earn a proper living for himself, to say nothing of the maintenance of a wife and family. Ordinarily such a young man, however well equipped for his professional duties, will have to wait at least five years after taking his degree before he can properly support himself, if he depends upon his practice exclusively to do it. And these will be years calling for patience, courage and hard work.

"In the first place, more perhaps than in any other profession, his is a calling that exacts long and arduous preparation even to get a foothold. At a time when his mind should be free from economic cares and devoted to the task of pushing himself ahead in his profession he is too often forced to fight the wolf from the door and worry about his bread and butter.

"Your city doctor's expenses are heavy. He must have a neat and well furnished office in a good neighborhood, where rents are high. He must buy and maintain his library, and so rapidly is his profession advancing into new fields and new methods that to merely keep abreast of the current literature essential to his success will entail a considerable outlay. As he builds up a practice he must buy and keep a horse and carriage. And after all his hard struggle he is lucky, when practice begins to come to him, if he can actually collect 50 per cent of what he earns.

"With a clergyman it is different. In his case there is a premium upon his early marriage. He has a fixed income settled upon him by the very first charge he gets after graduation and, likely enough, a neatly furnished parsonage in the bargain. Even the young lawyer can get into a law firm at a fair salary, which enables him at least to live.

"The average physician nowadays is thirty-five or forty years old before he finds himself in position to marry unless he enjoys resources other than those of his profession.

"But the dearth of progeny among professional men is not wholly due to late marriages. The higher a man's intellectual attainments the more fully he realizes his responsibility to educate his children equally well or better than he has been educated. In the middle classes this sense of responsibility is often less acute, and among the lower classes in intelligence it is frequently almost entirely lacking.

"Despite all this I should not advise any lowering of the standard or shortening of the term of professional training in the medical schools. To curtail one's earlier advantages is to handicap one's opportunities of later success. No argument can be successfully used against the laying of a thoroughly solid foundation. You cannot safely build a substantial house on stilts and fill in a foundation afterward."

M. QUAD.

TREASURE AFLOAT

(Copyright, 1902, by C. E. Lewis.)

We were coming down the White sea in the Liverpool bark Silver Spray after landing a cargo at a Russian port when we fell in with and boarded a brig which had seemingly been abandoned for a week or more. The fore-cabin and cabin were empty of bedding, and not a single article of clothing could be found. We searched in vain for the logbook and the ship's papers, nor could we find a scrap of writing of any sort. The flag locker was empty, but we should have known the brig to be a Russian without seeing her name. Her clock, chronometer (if she had one), log line and officers' instruments, together with her charts and the compass from the binnacle, had been removed.

We thought that we might learn something by a look at her cargo, but when we got the main hatch open we found she was only in ballast. We made a discovery of importance in the cabin, however. She had a shallow lazaret reached by a trapdoor, and from out of this recess we hauled four large leather sacks of silver plate. About half of the lot was church plate, while the rest had belonged to some private individual. Every piece was of solid silver, but many of them had been bent and hammered to get them into the sacks. These latter receptacles were made of cowskin, with the hair still on, and were laced up at the seams. It took our united strength to haul the bags out and on deck. It was little wonder, though, as there was about 400 pounds of dead weight to a sack.

Here was something worthy of the name of loot, and in the course of another hour we had the sacks aboard of the bark and had left the derelict to her fate.

As to the silver, it seemed plain enough that it was the proceeds of a robbery somewhere in Russia. It was given out that it would be taken home with us and sold for the benefit of the crew, and for two or three days we were busy figuring out our respective shares.

Then we encountered a Swedish merchantman in distress and stood by him for a portion of the day to render assistance. He had come out of the White sea and while conversing with our captain incidentally inquired if in cruising about we had ever got sight of a small brig named the Grodno. That brought out the story and solved the mystery, and it also got our entire crew into a peck of trouble.

The Grodno was owned at the port of Kem, in the White sea. It appeared that while she was waiting for a cargo a band of eight robbers plundered a church and also the residence of the governor of the province on the same night. In getting away from the latter place they had a fight and killed two of their pursuers. They had carts in which to carry off their booty, but instead of proceeding inland they took forcible possession of the brig. Only her mate and a boy were aboard, but two or three of the robbers were also sailors. They compelled the mate to put to sea, and, though pursued the next day, they had the luck to get clear off.

The idea was to get to England with the booty, but after getting around on the north coast it was thought better to go into hiding until there was no longer fear of pursuit.

The island of Tana, at the entrance of Tana bay, was selected. It was the intention to strip the brig of everything and live ashore for a few months, but when this had been partially accomplished and while all hands were ashore one day the craft broke loose and went drifting out to sea, to be boarded by us four or five days later.

I don't know whether the captain intended to put into any Russian port or not, but if so he was saved the trouble. Two days after we left the Swede a Russian man-of-war which he spoke and put on our track overhauled us and demanded the plate. When that was given up, we were commanded to accompany him to Kem and were virtually under arrest during the voyage.

When we reached Kem, every man aboard, from captain to cook, was marched off to jail. The captain was liberated on a bond of some sort after a few days, but the rest of us were treated like dogs.

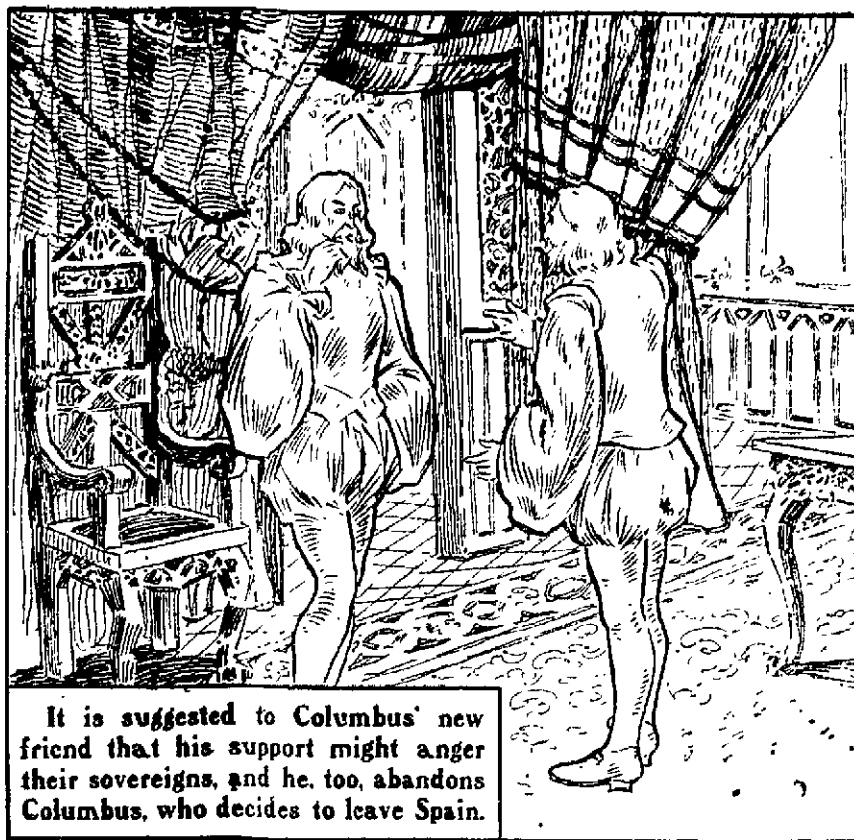
It was five weeks before we were taken before the governor and a judge to be examined. Two of the robbers had been hanged, one sent to Siberia and the others imprisoned at home. You will think it a very funny thing, but these latter actually charged us with having robbed them. While they had been convicted of robbery, they claimed the booty as legally theirs.

One of the questions asked me by the judge was by what authority I boarded and searched the brig. The captain was asked by what authority he ordered and assisted in the removal of the silver. And when he gave them a piece of his mind he was fined \$50 and sent to jail for two days as a punishment. It looked for a time as if our entire crew were to be sent to prison because we had taken the plunder from the wreck, but I think the whole thing was a sort of bluff to prevent us putting in a claim for salvage. Some of our men outside of court happened to say that the brig did not seem to be greatly damaged. For three or four days her owner was loud in his threats that he would sue us for her value because we had made no effort to save her, but he finally decided not to do so.

It was nearly two months before the authorities were through with us, and whether we would have been freed or sent to Siberia I cannot say. It looked as if we were in for the latter, and by advice of a Russian lawyer we all signed away any claim we might have and were eventually set at liberty and told to leave the country as speedily as possible.

M. QUAD.

THE TRAVELS OF COLUMBUS.



It is suggested to Columbus' new friend that his support might anger their sovereigns, and he, too, abandons Columbus, who decides to leave Spain.

FIND A THIRD NOBLEMAN.

An Old Favorite

NIGHT AND DEATH

By Joseph Blanco White.

JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE, also known as Blanco White, was born in Seville, Spain, in 1775, and died in Liverpool in 1841. He was descended from an Irish Catholic family long settled in Spain. Blanco, as he was called in Spain, was educated for the church and ordained in 1799. In 1800 he left the Roman Catholic church and went to England. In the latter country, where he was known as White, the English equivalent of Blanco, he taught and wrote for a livelihood. The sonnet given below is universally admired and is called by Coleridge the finest in the English language.



MYSTERIOUS Night! when our first parent knew
Thee, from report divine, and heard thy name,
Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,
This glorious canopy of light and blue?
Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,
Hesperus with the host of heaven, came,
And lo! creation widened in man's view.
Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed
Within thy beams, O Sun! or who could find,
Whilst fly and leaf and insect thou revealed,
That to such countless orbs thou madest us blind?
Why do we then shun death with anxious strife?
If light can thus deceive, wherefore not life?

RUSSIA MAKES NIHILISTS.

Brutality of an Employer Followed by Treachery in the Courts.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Vienna, gives full reports of the trials of several hundred Russian peasants at Nijni-Novgorod. Saratoff and Soromov for participation in the political riots which took place in the early spring of last year, from which it appears, that the proceedings were lively and at times dramatic.

At Nijni-Novgorod 440 peasants were tried before a special tribunal behind closed doors. The charge against them was that they had taken an active part in demonstrations at which shouts of "Down with the czar!" "Down with absolutism!" "Hurrah for political freedom!" were heard, at which revolutionary songs were sung and at which seditious speeches were delivered.

When called on to answer to the charge, the ringleader, Bikoff, said: "I have known nothing but poverty and misery all my life. I was hardly twelve years old when I first felt the sting of Cossack knouts. I was, then, employed in a factory at Lodz at a wage of sixpence a week. When the men, who were also paid the same scale, asked for higher wages, the proprietor told the authorities that his men were all revolutionists and asked for military aid to keep them in order."

"Fifteen hundred Cossacks were immediately sent. The proprietor made them drunk and then turned them loose among the workmen on his premises. The result was too awful for the human mind to imagine. I myself saw a young girl's eyes pecked out of their sockets. I was wounded and suffered from the effects of the injury for years afterward. That was my first experience of the benevolent government of the czar, and since then I have had only too many more of the same kind."

Another of the accused, named Samarin, said that he had been sentenced to fifteen months' solitary confinement for organizing a society for the study of Russian literature, and to two years' hard labor for having five books on socialism in his possession and to three years' hard labor on a mere suspicion of having sympathized with a revolutionary agitation carried on in his district. He said that he had experienced and made him so desperate that he felt that he could not do anything but practice in his name.

At Saratoff the defense declared that they fully sympathized with the proceedings and declared that they do better to fold, and alone had put in the dock before the president. The president, however, was not content with the declaration of the defendants, and he made a long speech in defense of his position.

saying: "In Russia nine-tenths of the people are slowly starving, yet the government has no better remedy than to shoot down workmen and students by the hundred."

At the climax of his speech Ochanina was overpowered by his feelings and fell back in a dead faint.

Another prisoner, named Joffmoff, shouted at the top of his voice: "I despise you all. Do with me what you like. I am past caring what becomes of me, thanks to your system of misrule."

The presiding judge ordered Joffmoff to be removed, and he was dragged out of court struggling and shouting:

"Mr. President, you are nothing but the czar's flunkie."

Sentences varying from lifelong exile in Siberia to two years' hard labor were passed. None of the accused was acquitted. Those banished to Siberia included nearly a hundred women and several youths under eighteen years of age.

A report of the trial containing the utterances of the prisoners and their advocates has been circulated throughout Russia by the socialist party, and it has produced a great impression on thousands of readers.

BAPTIST WON CAMEL RACE.

New Jersey Clergyman Finished Six Lengths Ahead in Egypt.

The Rev. Linn E. Wheeler of the First Baptist church of New Brunswick, N. J., who recently returned from a trip to Egypt and Palestine, tells of a time during that journey when his sporting propensities got the better of him, says the New York Times.

It happened in Egypt, where the reverend gentleman and three companions were viewing the Sphinx. Each was mounted on a camel, and one of the party, an old campaigner, suggested a race. The clergyman demurred at first, but finally caught the fever and started off. The course was straightaway from the Sphinx to the nearest pyramid, and the Baptist preacher won by half a dozen lengths.

A New Kind of Orchid. What was declared by orchid experts to be the most remarkable plant of the kind ever exhibited in Horticultural hall at Boston was shown there recently by George Melvin, gardener for Colonel Charles Palf of South Framingham, Mass., says the New York Times. It was a single plant of the Onchidium unguiculatum, which had two spikes, each six feet long, bearing flowers in perfect bloom. On one of the spikes were fifty-five blossoms and on the other fifty-eight, making a total of 114 blossoms on the single orchid, which was grown in an eight inch pan. The plant was so far ahead of anything of the kind ever seen in Boston that it received the highest award ever given for orchid culture, the silver medal for superior cultivation.

GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Kaiser's Attitude Explained by Baron Sternburg.

GREAT ADMIRER OF AMERICANS.

New Envoy Says His Emperor Would Be the Last Person in Europe to Disturb Monroe Doctrine—South American Colonies Regarded as a Joke—"Germany Would Not Take a Foot of Venezuelan Soil if It Were Offered as a Gift," He Declares.

When the new envoy sent to Washington by the German emperor declares that the Monroe doctrine is an important guarantee of the world's peace and that no responsible man in Germany dreams of German conquests or colonies in South America—that the idea is a subject of ridicule throughout the German empire—one begins to wonder whether a large part of the American people has not mistaken the spirit of the great Frederick, says James Creelman, the Washington correspondent of the New York World.

Baron Speck von Sternburg spoke to me with great earnestness, especially when he referred to his conversations with the Emperor William just before starting for America to attempt the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty.

"Nothing could be more preposterous than the supposition that the German emperor or his advisers are hostile to the Monroe doctrine or that it is regarded as a menace to Germany's secret ambition to colonize or establish a sphere of political interest in Brazil or some other part of South America," he said. "The suggestion that the German nation, either in the person of its sovereign or in its ministry or parliament or even in its thinking people, has any ulterior motive in protecting its honor and the lives and liberties and property of its citizens in Venezuela is utterly false. I can say that in the name of the emperor, the government and the people. It is outrageous and contrary to common sense to suspect the pledged word of a nation and a sovereign whose most marked characteristics are candor and plain dealing. The Monroe doctrine was once looked upon by many Germans as a threat to Europe, but that idea has faded away. The Monroe doctrine is deeply respected in Germany for what it really is—a guarantee of international peace. Without it South America would become a great theater of war between European nations. There would be invasions, rebellions, massacres and outlaws waste and misery. Believe me, the German nation understands that."

"The German emperor greatly admires the United States. I can hardly put that too strongly. It was on his trip to Norway several years ago that he first came into contact with the kind of Americans who have made this country great. They made a deep impression on him. During the several talks I had with the emperor before coming to America he spoke again and again in terms of admiration of Americans, their capacity and energy, broad mindedness and foresight. It was so even before there was any thought of sending me to Washington this time. No matter how wide the emperor might range in his conversation, he always came back to America as a center of consideration."

"And you heard the emperor speak of the Monroe doctrine?"

"Certainly. He respects and understands it. He would be the last person in Europe to disturb it. The American people may feel sure of this."

"That is not the idea generally accepted in this country, Baron."

"I am sorry to hear it."

"There is a widespread and tenacious popular belief that the German emperor, or his ministers, or a powerful section of the German parliament, or all three together, are secretly hostile to the United States; that they hate our republican institutions, resent our material prosperity, are opposed to our dominant influence in Central and South America and would rejoice to see us crippled or humbled."

The baron listened with an intense manner that is characteristic, his eyes betraying emotion.

"Nothing could be wider of the truth than such a belief," he replied. "How can any man think such things in the face of the emperor's repeated demonstrations of friendship and good will? He is a man like President Roosevelt, strong, honest, courageous and outspoken. He is not given to subtleties. The German nation, the German character, may have its faults, but it is at least frank, sometimes too frank, perhaps."

"It is also suspected, Baron, that in looking over the map of South America and observing the immensity of Brazil the emperor, so to speak, made a sort of German cross mark opposite Brazil and that the present blockade of Venezuela is not unrelated to that thought—in other words, that but for the Monroe doctrine Germany would attempt to gain territory in South America by colonization at first and by conquest afterward."

"Yes, I have read that accusation many times," said the baron. "It is utterly without foundation. I know that the emperor and his ministers treat the suggestion with scorn and ridicule. The idea of German colonies in South America is regarded as a joke in responsible German circles. I have heard the emperor and his most trusted advisers speak on this subject with an emphasis that would satisfy the most suspicious person in America. The acquisition of new colonies for

the purpose of getting trade is antagonistic to the fixed policy of German statesmanship. Germany believes that responsibility for colonial government is hostile to the development of trade. Her policy is founded on other ideas. She wants more trade, not more land. She will get all the trade she can in honest, fair competition. That is the feeling of the whole nation, from the emperor down. The best proof of German policy is to be found in China. Was it not Germany that heartily supported Secretary Hay's statesmanlike demand for the 'open door' in Asia? We took Kiao-chow in order to be able to prevent further massacres of Christian missionaries in China. It was necessary to have a naval base. The rich territory of Shantung was our hinterland. Did we attempt to monopolize it? No. We opened the trade and commerce of Shantung to the whole world on equal terms. Kiao-chow is a free port.

"Our part in the blockade of Venezuela was forced upon us. Our subjects had been abused, insulted, imprisoned and chained like beasts. Our diplomatic communications were either ignored or answered insultingly. The situation became intolerable. Germany was compelled to act in defense of her honor as a civilized state. No other great nation would have refrained from using force so long. We had to show that we had some backbone. We could not endure repeated insults and injury. For that reason, and for that reason alone, we took hostile measures. Germany would not take a foot of Venezuelan soil even if it were offered as a gift."

"Why, almost the last words the emperor said to me before I left him to come here were, 'Sternburg, I count on you to finish this business quickly.' And one of the first things President Roosevelt said to me when I arrived in Washington was, 'Sternburg, I rely on you to end this business quickly.'"

"There is not the slightest ground for the feeling that Germany is hostile to the United States. I have traveled all through the empire recently. I have talked with the emperor, with the ministers, with the leading statesmen, manufacturers—in fact, with representatives of every educated, thinking element of the German people—and I can say that nowhere did I discover the slightest trace of unfriendliness to the American people or a desire to see the Monroe doctrine violated or discredited. Of course there are hotbeds and rowdies everywhere, but no government, no people, should be held to account for the utterances of rash, irresponsible persons."

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Description of the Group Wrecked by a Hurricane.

The Society group, which consists of a great number of very small islands, just devastated by a terrific storm, with fearful loss of life, lies 2,500 miles due south of Hawaii and is about 4,500 miles south and west of San Francisco, says the New York World. The islands are in two divisions, one the Leeward, or Society, islands proper, of which the largest are Huahine, Raiatea, Otahiti and Bolabola—governed by native chiefs, while the other is the Tahitian, or Windward, group, under a French protectorate and comprising the islands of Tahiti, Eimeo, Maitea and several lesser islands. The latter are nominally under a line of native queens with the family name of Pomare.

A majority of the islands are small specks of land on the Pacific, and the population of all of them numbers only about 15,000, while the population of the nearby Tuamotu group is 7,000. It appears that the tidal wave affected principally the smaller outlying islands and did not touch Tahiti, the most important of the group.

The inhabitants were long ago converted to Christianity and are noted for their peaceful, hospitable spirit. The country is tropical and has such an abundance of fruits and other natural foods, while from trees is gathered a bark cloth from which clothing is fashioned, that no one is obliged to work to any extent. Through their life of ease the men are said to be plump and effeminate, while the women are celebrated for their beauty of face and figure.

The principal industries are the raising and exporting of sugar, fruits, cotton, tropic and coconuts and the pearl shell fisheries, the latter of greater magnitude than any of the others.

A FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD.

Plans to Restore Seven Pines to Its Wartime Appearance.

The Richmond Passenger and Power company, which owns the electric line to Richmond, Va., is preparing to restore Seven Pines to its wartime appearance, says the Baltimore Herald. The place became famous on account of the bloody battle there during the civil war.

Workmen are to clear off the vegetation and chop down trees that have grown up since the war. Several veterans living in Richmond and in the neighborhood of the National cemetery will go over the battlefields and point out the various points of interest which are to be marked out. A recovery from old battle maps now in a state library is to be made, and everything possible will be done to make it look as it did during the years of the war.

The Newest Hat Yet.

The newest invention is a hat which salutes ladies automatically. By means of clockwork the poor man who is too fatigued to raise his hat to a lady friend is able to escape any imputation of impoliteness. He has a simple slightly to incline his head, and the hat raises itself gracefully. On his head resuming the perpendicular position the hat goes back to its proper position. Of course the owner has to wind up the hat every night like a watch.



"Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye, and where care lodges, sleep will never lie."

It is
VINOL

that old people need—the well-known combination of Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Wine.

It restores the vitality and strength; creates an appetite for good food and induces refreshing sleep.

If it does not help any old person we will refund the money.

FRANK D. HALL,
DRUGGIST.

D. D. D.

is having a wonderful sale and is guaranteed to remove all skin eruptions. Sold only at

Hall's Drug Store.
10 North Side Square.

Money to Loan.

At 5 per cent. per annum on furniture, pianos, chattels and real estate. New phone 637. Old phone Union, 14. **CENTRAL LOAN CO.,**
25 1-2 S. Park Place.

FIT'S STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
CONSULTATION, personal or by mail, free and
\$2 BOTTLE FREE
Permanently Cures, and only temporary relief for all
Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus'
Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1875.
DR. H. B. KLINE, 10 951 Arch St., Philadelphia

SCHOOL HOUSE

NEEDED IN NORTH NEWARK EAST
OF TRACKS.

Petition Signed by Many Property
Owners Presented to the Board
of Education.

There is no portion of the city that has grown more rapidly and whose residents are more substantial citizens, than that part lying east of the B. & O. railroad, north of East Locust street. The school situation is cramped in North Newark and more room is needed to accommodate the children who attend. In view of this fact the following petition has been prepared:

Petition to the Board of Education,
Newark, Ohio:—

We the undersigned, who are taxpayers and residents of the City of Newark, residing east of the B. & O. railroad, and north of East Locust street, earnestly petition your honorable body to begin at once the erection of a school house, on the property now owned by the city of Newark, located between Case avenue and Beech street, in said city, and realizing the great danger of our children in crossing said B. & O. railroad going to and from school, we respectfully urge you to comply with our request.

The foregoing petition has been signed by some 215 heads of families, who represent about 300 children of school age.

We most heartily endorse the action proposed in the petition, which will relieve a very dangerous situation. The safety of the three hundred or more children, who live east of the stretch of the B. & O. double tracks, extending entirely through the northern portion of the city, to the corporation line, is involved. Every child living east of the railroad, who attends school, must cross the tracks to get there. These tracks are not protected like they are in the city further down, but at any place besides the street crossings, the children cross. There have been fatal accidents, and there will be more, if this matter is not remedied. When children are going to and from school,

PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM

An old friend is better than
a new fancy.

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S
SEVENTY YEARS A STANDARD

their minds are relaxed and they either saunter along, or in many cases are engaged in play, with no thought of danger. Trains are passing, both ways at any hour, and some time there will be a terrible tragedy. This can all be obviated and very easily.

It has become absolutely necessary to increase the school room capacity in North Newark. It has been proposed to build an addition on the Hudson avenue building, but this would not help matters.

The city already owns an excellent building site where the new school building is desired, the lot being 200 by 294 feet in size, located on the highest ground in the vicinity. Why not build the proposed addition on this ground. It might cost a little more at first, but that portion of Newark, which is now asking protection for its school children, is growing rapidly, and the time is not more than a few years distant, when a school building will have to be built there.

There is no use waiting till the matter has become an absolute necessity, but it should be done now, at once. In fact it is now an absolute necessity.

MISS BARRICK HONORED.

Miss Leha Barrick received notice from the president of the Ohio State Assembly of Rebekah's Thursday that she had been elected delegate for two years to the State Assembly from District No. 42. This comes as quite an honor to Miss Barrick for after her lodge nominated her for delegate none of the other lodges in the district put a candidate in the field, but voted unanimously for Miss Barrick. The next Assembly will be held in Canton the latter part of April.

St Pauls Church.

Services preparatory to the Holy Communion will be held in St. Paul's Lutheran church this evening at 7 o'clock, Pastor Schindel speaking upon "The Questions of our Preparatory Service." The Holy Communion will be celebrated next Lord's Day at both morning and evening worship.

At the session of the Senior Luther League of St. Paul's church last Tuesday evening, five new members were received and four names proposed for membership.

A Luther League was organized at St. Paul's West End Mission last evening with a membership of twenty. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jesse VanAatta; vice president, Miss Macre Shirer; secretary, Mrs. Calla Johnson; treasurer, Mr. Clarence Johnson. At the session next Thursday evening a program for the year's work will be adopted.

No extra charge for reserved seats at Maccabees' Entertainment, Feb. 14. Get in the band wagon and see this grand show. 2-11-13

Removal Sale.

As I am going into new quarters, I offer for sale my horse, buggy and harness; 2 horse power steam engine, line shaft, pulleys and belting; cook stove, 60 gallon oil tank. S. L. BENEY.

Miss Simonds Dancing School tonight from 9:30 to 11:30. Marsh's orchestra.

Miss Webb Very Ill.

Dr. James McMurray a prominent physician of Marion, a brother-in-law of Mrs. George P Webb, was called to Newark Thursday and remained until Friday morning, in consultation with Dr. C. A. Hatch in the case of Miss Mary Webb who has been ill for six weeks with typhoid fever. Complications had set in and the consulting physicians agreed that if the irritation of the stomach was not relieved the patient would not live 12 hours. Drastic means were pursued to that end and from 3 o'clock this morning till noon, the young woman rested easily. At noon, however, she was again seized with vomiting and is now in a very precarious condition.

Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

Special for Saturday.

Special for Saturday.

THE BIGGEST EVENT OF THE SEASON



The Winding up! Ladies Walking

Of the cloak business. Some very choice styles still left. For tomorrow, (Saturday) just to make it interesting we are going to give you a choice of our 27 in coats in all desirable shades at

\$5 00

Other good \$5 and \$7.50 values at **\$2.50**. These are all this seasons goods and all good styles.

Skirts

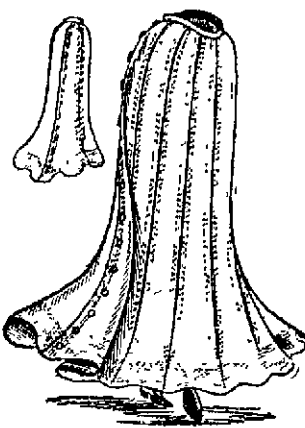
The most phenomenal sale of ladies skirts ever witnessed in Newark. The majority of them sold at about double of tomorrow's price.

One lot at \$1.98.

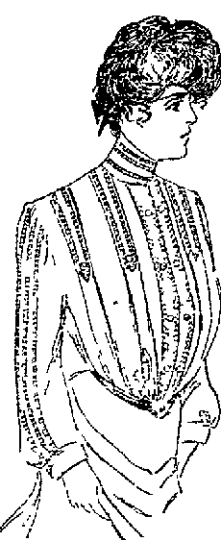
One lot at \$1 25.

One lot at \$2.98.

One lot at \$4 98.



Ladies Waists



To many on hand. Must be reduced at once.

All \$1 waists this sale 48c
All \$1 75 waists, this sale 98c.

All \$2, \$2.50 waists, this sale \$1.50.

One lot of good Silk Waists tomorrow at **\$2.98**

The above are all special values and we guarantee that none of them can be bought wholesale at present prices.

Ladies Suits



Some special values in good desirable suits, some of them as good and stylish as the newest out.

One lot tomorrow at-----\$5.00
One lot tomorrow at-----\$7.50

One lot tomorrow at-----\$10

One lot tomorrow at-----\$12 50

Meyer & Lindorf.

We give Sperry & Hutchinson's Green Trading Stamps.

Going Out of Business

Our Entire Stock Must Be Sold By April 1st.

as our lease on room expires on that date and we must vacate.

\$6000 stock to be sacrificed. Sale begins at once and will continue till April 1st, unless all goods are sold before that date. The first to come gets first choice.

We will entertain an offer for the entire stock including cash register, safe, tables, desks etc., if made at once.

THE ALLISON GO.,

East Side Square.